

# Law Enforcement News

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## Fed up with gun crimes

Locals continue to huddle under "Safe Neighborhood" umbrella

Officials in Tulsa, Okla., are optimistic that their local version of a Bush administration initiative aimed at reducing gun violence through federal prosecution will result in longer prison sentences for offenders and a better future for those individuals — particularly juveniles — who accept the helping hand that is also offered as part of the program.

Tulsa's Operation Ceasefire is just one of dozens operating under the umbrella of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), a two-year-old program that provided \$533 million in 2001 to all 94 federal judicial districts, funding 113 new federal prosecutors and 600 state and local prosecutors to work with police agencies and community groups on gun cases.

Nationwide during that time, federal prosecution of firearms violations have grown by 38 percent, with such prosecutions increasing by 20.2 percent last year alone. In 2002, the federal system charged 10,634 defendants with gun violations — the highest number ever

prosecuted — and also convicted the largest number for such offenses in a single year, 7,747. More than half of those were sentenced to more than five years in prison.

In a speech in Macon, Ga., in July,

community support through the creation of public service announcements; research on strategies to end gun violence; juvenile-related firearm offenses, and innovative responses to the problem.

*Program varieties for gun offenders abound, from a helping hand to a judicial fist.*

Assistant Attorney General Deborah J. Daniels, who heads the Office of Justice Programs, called the figures "truly impressive." But they are not mere paper statistics, she said, quoting remarks by Attorney General John Ashcroft at a National PSN Conference in Philadelphia in January "They mean fewer victims and safer communities. They mean that PSN is working."

The federal government awarded \$117 million earlier this year for grants to localities, with a commitment to provide a total of \$900 million over three years. The grants cover four categories.

"Protecting our communities from gun violence is a priority of the Justice Department, and we will ensure that those who work to keep our streets and neighborhoods safe have the resources they need," Ashcroft noted in a statement accompanying the grant awards.

According to two studies released in June, 50 percent of gun dealers were willing to sell handguns illegally, and many federal gun laws, including sales to minors or prohibited buyers, are virtually ignored.

Researchers at the University of California at Los Angeles posing as

potential buyers called 120 dealers in 20 cities, offering different scenarios to explain why they wanted to purchase guns. When they said that they wanted to buy a weapon for a boyfriend or girlfriend who "needed it," 52.5 percent of dealers were willing to make the sale.

Follow-up calls to 20 random dealers, who were told that the gun was being bought because the person whom it was for was not allowed to make the purchase, resulted in four dealers who agreed to the sale, and 16 who declined because it would be illegal.

The second study, by Americans for Gun Safety, found that from 2000 to 2002, 1,113,398 federal crimes were committed with handguns, but just 25,002 were prosecuted. Rarely prosecuted are such crimes as firearms theft, possession of a gun with a defaced serial number, and possession of a handgun in a school zone. Of those applicants found to have lied on gun-purchase background checks, 99.6 percent never face prosecution, the study said.

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## Cops try harder to get inside the minds of growing ranks of Alzheimer's sufferers

With an estimated four million adults nationwide suffering from Alzheimer's Disease, and predictions of a virtual epidemic of the illness by mid-century, law enforcement agencies across the country have had to act quickly to learn the signs and symptoms of a condition that can turn ordinarily law-abiding senior citizens into menaces on the road and in their own homes.

In Wisconsin, legislation took effect last year that requires all police recruits to undergo one hour of instruction in how to recognize and approach patients with dementia and how to defuse conflicts.

"By 2025, we're probably going to

have between 11 and 13 million people in this country with Alzheimer's and we're not at all prepared," said Lorraine Henrickson, director of programs and public policy for the South East Wisconsin chapter of the Alzheimer's Association.

Local chapters of the group provide training for officers in jurisdictions from coast to coast, including Chicago, Buffalo and Omaha. The association also sponsors the Safe Return program, which offers assistance to citizens and law enforcement via a 24-hour hotline. Police or family members can call an 800 number that sends information about a person, either lost or found, to local law enforcement.

Henrickson's chapter trains officers in all 12 of southeast Wisconsin's counties, including Milwaukee.

"The fastest growing group of people in the country is people over 85," she told Law Enforcement News. "When you're over 85, you have a 50 percent chance of having Alzheimer's, so one in two persons over 85 is going to have some kind of dementia. In our state, it is also a big issue because we give everybody an eight-year driver's license, and they don't have to take any special test."

According to information provided by the association for its officer training program, there are approximately 100,000 people living in Wisconsin who suffer from dementia. As of 2000, roughly 38 percent of residents over the age of 100 have current driver's licenses.

Data from the Journal of Alzheimer's Disease shows that only 42 percent of Alzheimer's patients stop driving before they have a crash, and up to half continue to drive for up to three years after being diagnosed.

Other studies show that more than 40 percent of patients have accidents after being diagnosed, 44 percent get lost routinely, and 75 percent continually drive below the speed limit.

The Alzheimer's Association suggests that law enforcement look for out for these actions when pulling over an older driver: incorrect turn signal, trouble navigating turns; moving into the wrong lane; parking inappropriately; failing to notice traffic signs, driving at inappropriate speeds, and stopping in traffic for no apparent reason.

In California, some lawmakers have

renewed calls for mandatory testing of drivers 75 and older, a measure that has been adopted by both Illinois and New Hampshire. A plan being developed by the California Department of Motor Vehicles would cull those drivers who are mentally or physically unfit from applicants.

One of the problems is that drivers with dementia do not realize how poorly they are operating a vehicle, said Jackie McGrath, executive director of the California Alzheimer's Association, in an interview with The San Diego Union-Tribune. Many seniors, she said, try to regulate themselves by avoiding night driving or staying on known streets.

In addition to the problems posed by drivers suffering from dementia, officers are also finding themselves responding to calls involving patients who have become irrationally violent. And then there are those who simply wander away.

Milwaukee County Sheriff David Clarke has paid particular attention to the issue, said Henrickson.

The "training is a very important part of our curriculum," Clarke told L.J.N. "When our recruits graduate from the training academy, they are expected to know how to recognize some of the behavior common in Alzheimer's patients. Statistics show that 60 percent of people with Alzheimer's wander away and become lost. When our deputies have encounters with this segment of the population, we are prepared to assist them."

Officers are taught how to minimize confusion, the correct tone of voice to use with patients, and to keep conver-

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## Louisiana wants all new cops into the gene pool

Along with their fingerprints, all police officers and sheriff's deputies hired in the state of Louisiana will now also have to submit a DNA sample, under a bill signed into law recently by Gov. Mike Foster.

The measure, enacted on Aug. 15, makes giving a biological sample a requirement for all law enforcement recruits hired after that day.

According to state Representative Yvonne Welch, a Democrat who represents Baton Rouge, the goal is to keep the DNA on file for identification purposes or in case an officer is a suspect in a criminal investigation. The law would also ensure that all law-enforcement agencies treat the samples and

tests the same way.

Samples, which would not have to be tested immediately by law enforcement agencies, would be kept until needed to identify officers upon their deaths, or when they are compelled by a warrant issued in a criminal case. Under those circumstances, Welch told The Baton Rouge Advocate, the investigating agency would have to show probable cause that an officer committed a crime.

Those who use the sample for something other than its intended purpose can be civilly sued, under the law, said Welch.

Those currently serving in law enforcement would not face testing or be

required to give a sample. Recruits must also submit to fingerprinting and a criminal background check.

The new law was not opposed by the Louisiana Sheriff's Association, according to its executive director, Bucky Rives.

"The people we hire go through such an intensive background investigation, one more thing is not going to bother us," he said in an interview with Law Enforcement News. "We go through the polygraph, fingerprinting, interview upon interview, they do backgrounds to people's first-grade teacher, and all that stuff. One more thing doesn't bother us. I didn't oppose it, and I don't know anybody who did."



# Around the Nation

## Northeast



**CONNECTICUT** — On August 29, U. S. Attorney Kevin J. O'Connor announced plans to begin seizing vehicles from drug abusers as well as federally prosecuting suspects on misdemeanor possession charges. The move is part of a plan to help reduce demand for drugs by people who drive from the suburbs into the state's inner cities. O'Connor declined to say when or where the program would start, preferring to leave it a surprise.

A Hartford woman waited 10 hours for an officer to show up after she called 911 when her estranged husband kicked in her door, doused her with gasoline and lit a cigarette. The woman said that 2½ hours after calling, a police dispatcher called her back and left a message on her answering machine asking if anyone had called 911. By then, she had run out to the street in her underwear. Police Chief Bruce P. Marquis said last year that he would hire someone to overhaul the dispatch system, but that has not yet been done. The city manager said he hoped to fill the position by the end of September.

**MASACHUSETTS** — Homicide investigators have cleared Boston Police Officer Thomas Taylor Jr. of any criminal wrongdoing in connection with the fatal shooting of a young mother who was a passenger in a car that was fleeing after hitting his partner. The department has since changed its rules about when officers are allowed to fire their guns, banning officers from firing at a vehicle unless someone in it fires first. Previously, the vehicle need only be perceived as a threat.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE** — Former Manchester police dispatcher Gary Sahlin was arrested in connection with an Aug. 6 bank robbery in which the getaway car was one of Manchester's own police cruisers. A spokesman for the police department said that they had noticed a missing squad car just before a call came in about the robbery. Witnesses said they saw the vehicle speed from the scene with its lights flashing.

**NEW YORK** — The Colonie Town Board has passed an ordinance that will make it possible for police to fine residents who make noise that measures above 75 decibels on neighboring properties between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. Police Chief Steven Heider said that the department will purchase two decibel meters and will spend a month measuring sites to calibrate the equipment. Heider said the police plan to use discretion in their enforcement of the law. "We cannot regulate people's behavior, or ability to get along," Heider told the Albany Times-Union.

Albany Police Officer James M. Wood, 29, was arrested on August 26 for allegedly raping a topless dancer at his own bachelor party. Wood's best man, a state employee, may also face criminal charges for allegedly pinning the woman down on the floor while Woods assaulted her. Law enforcement officers from various Capital Region agencies were in attendance that night. Authorities say they may also file charges against anyone who may have supplied

the underage dancers with alcoholic beverages.

FBI agents have determined that the FBI jackets being sold on Ebay by a Chittenango man were not the source of the jacket worn by a bank robber in Rochester who shot a Xerox employee to death on Aug. 12. In addition to the jacket, the suspect was also wearing a bulletproof vest, security guard-style shoes and pants, and an Afro wig or hat. Although using the FBI logo for financial gain is a crime, the unidentified Chittenango man was not charged because he cooperated with agents and withdrew the items from sale. The agency is looking at possible authorized manufacturers of such items who may have had a theft or an unusual loss.

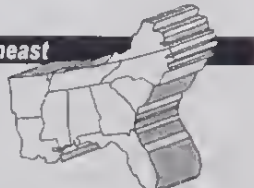
An off-duty New York City police officer, Fernando Rodriguez, shot himself in the head and was in critical condition on Sept. 1. According to police, Rodriguez had quarreled with his girlfriend, who is also a police officer, and was apparently trying to kill himself in front of her.

Schenectady police officer Kenneth Hill was fired Aug. 29 as a result of an October 2002 incident in which he called a black man a "monkey." Hill said that the man stole his pickup truck and crashed it after he stopped to break up a domestic dispute. He also said somebody shot at him. In a call to police that was recorded, Hill said "Jump back, monkey, jump back." An independent hearing officer said that the evidence didn't corroborate Hill's story. Hill said he did not mean the words as a racial slur, and that he plans to file for binding arbitration.

**PENNSYLVANIA** — Jeannette police officer Shannon Stacey Binda handed over his shotgun to a federal Fish and Wildlife agent and agreed to pay a \$4,000 fine and forfeit the next three hunting seasons, after mistakenly shooting a federally protected American bald eagle. Binda, who had fled the scene and did not come forward on his own, was tracked down by what the Pennsylvania Game Commission called "good hard police work and a confidential informant." The bird survived but cannot be returned to the wild because of damage to one of its eyes.

**VERMONT** — Springfield Police Chief Douglas Johnston has been placed on administrative leave pending the outcome of temporary abuse relief orders sought by his estranged wife and adult son. Although a judge lifted the orders, a vote of no confidence from his department's police union has further postponed his return to work. Had the abuse relief orders been made final, Johnston would have been prohibited from carrying his weapon.

## Southeast



**ARKANSAS** — On August 27, emergency calls in seven northwest counties were disrupted for most of the day after a heaver chewed partway through a fiber-optic cable. Although the actual calls were rerouted around the cable, caller information such as names, addresses and phone numbers could not

get to the dispatchers' computer screens. Benton County dispatch director Marshall Watson said that the disruption did not affect normal business, however, because dispatchers always try to verify that information anyway.

**FLORIDA** — Sweetwater Police Chief Jesus Menocal was demoted to sergeant by Mayor Manuel Marono, although Marono says the move has nothing to do with a police brutality investigation. Ignacio Vazquez, a 30-year veteran of the Miami-Dade police, is Sweetwater's new chief.

St. Petersburg Police Chief Chuck Harmon has filled his job's residency requirement by moving within city limits. Although he was appointed nearly two years ago, Harmon said that the move was not a priority because his wife had a condition that required surgeries.

In Panama City, Cornell Jackson, 29, was sentenced Aug. 20 to 20 years in prison for armed burglary and aggravated battery. Jackson's attempt at an insanity defense included loudly yelling "cuckoo-cuckoo" in the courtroom and mooning the jury.

A recent poll shows that 89.2 percent of Clearwater residents are satisfied with city services. When asked in what area they believed the city excelled, respondents were more likely to say police and security. More than half rated the quality of life in Clearwater as above average or excellent.

**GEORGIA** — Richmond County sheriff's deputy Kevin P. Brown was pulled over in North Augusta, S.C., for driving 110 mph in a 35 mph zone on his personal motorcycle. Sheriff Ronnie Strength would not comment on what sanctions Brown might face, pending the outcome of an internal affairs investigation.

A retired Atlanta police major and his wife pleaded not guilty in federal court on Aug. 29 to 38 counts of fraud and conspiracy. John Woodard is accused of using his job to get information from police records which he gave to his wife's business. Debra Woodard's business, R.A.P. Limited, then told people that they had to go through the company to get money back that was seized by the police. According to the indictment, they sometimes forged documents to get the cash for themselves. Woodard retired from the department last fall after 29 years.

Gene Collett, a singing evangelist for the last 50 years, is hoping to have a hit with "The Ballade of Eric Rudolph," a song that he says God gave him after he prayed one morning about what to put on his next gospel album. Collett, who says he has mailed copies of the song to 1,270 gospel and country radio stations, neither condemns nor supports Rudolph, who is accused of four bombings, including one in 1998 at a Birmingham women's clinic that took the life of an off-duty police officer.

**LOUISIANA** — New Orleans Police Officer Abreace Daniel was released from jail Aug. 29 after DNA tests showed that he did not rape a Florida woman. Daniel, who is black, was arrested on July 23 for the September 2000 assault after a white detective noticed a resemblance between him and a

composite drawing of the attacker. Daniel's attorney said that the police department jumped to conclusions and that the investigation appeared to be tainted because of a 1995 sexual assault charge against Daniel, of which he was acquitted.

**NORTH CAROLINA** — Chapel Hill Police Officer Marsha Gale, who had been a lieutenant and the highest-ranking woman in the department, was demoted to patrol officer after pleading guilty to driving while impaired. Gale was charged after crashing her car into a tree. The investigating officer said she smelled of alcohol and a blood test revealed an alcohol level of .19. Gale was sentenced to 10 days in jail, which was suspended. She was also placed on a year of unsupervised probation, ordered to perform 24 hours of community service, given limited driving privileges, and fined \$100.

**SOUTH CAROLINA** — Under a program adopted by the Legislature on a one-year trial basis, bad-check writers will be allowed to make full restitution in lieu of facing criminal charges. Officials said that in other states that have used the program, victims have received restitution more quickly.

**TENNESSEE** — Memphis Patrol Officer Anthony L. Woods, 35, was fatally shot Aug. 27 when he answered a domestic violence call. Alreco Ayers, after shooting Woods, shot his girlfriend, Devina Suggs, twice and then killed himself with Woods' service revolver when other officers responded. The police had answered domestic disturbance calls at the same home several times in the past. Woods was a seven-year Memphis police veteran.



**INDIANA** — The state supreme court ruled Sept. 3 that a detained suspect has a constitutional right to be told immediately when his lawyer shows up. The decision was made in an appeal made by David Malinski, who was sentenced to 150 years in prison for kidnapping and killing a Valparaiso nurse in 1999. The unanimous court, however, also ruled that in such instances, any statements made by the suspect should not automatically be suppressed. In this case, the judges said that Malinski was advised repeatedly of his rights and he consistently waived them.

FBI agent Thomas Van Wormer, who helped arrest eight Egyptian men after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, is now helping to clear their names. The men were detained on material-witness warrants after one of their wives called a law-enforcement hotline and said that her husband would be engaging in a suicide plane crash. She passed a polygraph test and her husband's test showed signs of deception. Investigators released the men after determining that the woman was not telling the truth, but their names still appeared on a database and they have had various problems with airlines, getting public housing, and immigration cards. Thomas V. Fuentes, the special agent in charge of the FBI's Indianapolis office, has apologized to the men and obtained a court order to clear their names.

**KENTUCKY** — A task force on prescription drug abuse is asking for a change in law that would allow the state Department of Public Health and the Kentucky Board of Medical Licensure to make use of the database that tracks who writes and receives prescriptions. It would enable officials to better spot physicians who prescribe improperly and help to pinpoint regional hot spots in the illegal prescription pill market.

Three Lexington police officers — two of whom are retired — are asking the department to adopt a formal program to support officers who shot suspects. Officer Aaron Kidd, who is still on the job, killed an assailant in February after being wounded. He and retired officers Chris White and Peter Barnhardt have successfully lobbied Police Chief Anthony Beatty, who is drawing up a plan on how to treat officers fairly after they have been investigated and returned to duty. Beatty said that the plan involves dealing with the personal side by bringing in social service and mental health professionals and family-life counselors.

**OHIO** — The Parma City Council's Finance Committee voted unanimously on Sept. 8 in favor of legislation that would force police to punch a time clock at the beginning and end of their shifts, replacing a paper payroll system. Police there are currently being investigated for alleged payroll padding. If approved by the full council, the system could be in place by Jan. 1.

Although a 2001 law enacted by the Cincinnati City Council calls for the collection of data at traffic stops to try to prevent racial profiling, some black activists are concerned that more than two years of data have not been analyzed. City officials chose Professor John Eck of the University of Cincinnati to examine the first six months of the data, but say that information from 2002 is not being analyzed because they want to focus on 2003 data cards.

A Columbus physician, Dr. Matthew Crawley, faces a charge of involuntary manslaughter after his Rottweiler was identified through animal DNA as the dog that fatally mauled a woman on Feb. 1. Columbus police tracked paw prints in the snow from the scene of the attack to Crawley's house, where they found three Rottweilers. All three animals were seized and the one that was involved in the attack was recently identified through saliva taken from the victim's clothing. Vivian Anthony, 54, died of her wounds on March 26.

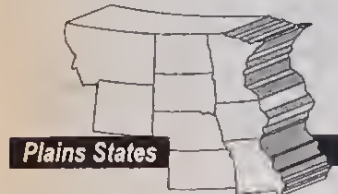
**WEST VIRGINIA** — A joint Judiciary subcommittee is considering separating parts of a bill on DNA testing that had died in the regular legislative session last year. When first introduced, the bill called for the Division of Corrections to collect DNA from all felons. The Senate amended the bill to allow convicted offenders to petition the state for DNA testing to mount a court challenge. The subcommittee is strongly considering the first element of the bill in order to compile a comprehensive database.

**WISCONSIN** — Quick 50, a new program in Winnebago County, will reward students with up to \$50 for any legitimate information about alcohol, drugs or weapons violations at their school. The program, which is run by Crime



Stoppers, is now operating in about 50 communities statewide. A spokesperson from the American Civil Liberties Union warned that the program could lead to abuse and might be used by kids to target people they don't like.

Police say that teenagers in Racine County can find themselves in all sorts of legal trouble if they cruise through different communities at night, as many municipalities have different curfews that vary in scope and severity. Often, teenagers or their parents are surprised when they find out they have violated a curfew.



## Plains States

**IOWA** — Dubuque police Capt. Thomas Raschke said that a diversion program that began in March has had a positive effect, steering 200 people with mental illnesses and substance abuse problems away from incarceration and into treatment programs. In the past, he said, police had limited options but the program, which allows mental health counselors to respond to disturbances, has raised awareness of the needs of these people. The program is funded by a three-year, \$300,000 federal grant.

A 30-year-veteran of the Waterloo Police Department, Richard Hamed, and his wife Suzanne, were found dead in their Cedar Falls home on Sept. 4. Police found the couple after neighbors reported hearing shots. Ryan Eric Johnson, 26, Suzanne's son by a former marriage, was arrested in connection with their deaths. Hamed served as a patrol and motorcycle officer, a field training officer, crime scene investigator and traffic accident reconstructionist. Suzanne had served as a police and fire dispatcher from 1980 to 1986.

**KANSAS** — After several shootings at Wichita clubs, police have asked bar owners to be careful when playing the rap song "Put Yo Hood Up." The song apparently encourages club patrons to flash their gang signs. While no one died in the club shootings, the song is being blamed for at least one homicide, in Wrightsville, Ark. Police have also told owners to be cautious about other songs that can incite gang members to violence.

**MONTANA** — Just hours after a 25-year-old man died in a crash while being pursued by police, Billings Police Chief Ron Tussing said that the department will not change its policy regarding police chases. Officer Kathy Carson was on patrol when she spotted a car going through the city at 60 mph. She followed the car and turned on her sirens. Less than a minute later, the car accelerated and crashed into a parked vehicle. Shawn Koch, who died at the scene, was driving with a suspended license after a second drunken driving conviction and was on probation for car theft.

**NEBRASKA** — In an effort to curb underage drinking, Lincoln police have formed a special unit called the "party patrol" to break up large parties that are common among 18- to 20-year-olds. Over the Labor Day weekend, officers issued more than 80 citations for such

offenses as possession of alcohol by minors, procuring alcohol for minors and maintaining a disorderly house. The unit's overtime is being partly funded by a grant from a group at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Hundreds of sex offenders and other criminals have not given blood for a national DNA database, despite a state law requiring it. The law, which went into effect six years ago, requires people guilty of any of 11 types of crimes to give samples to the Nebraska State Patrol. There are reportedly conflicts between the State Patrol and the state Department of Corrections and Probation Administration over whose responsibility it is to do the sampling and who pays for it.

Based on DNA evidence left at a crime scene, the state recently filed its first "John Doe" warrant against an unknown attacker who raped a 19-year-old baby sitter seven years ago. The charges were filed just before the statute of limitations was about to expire in the case. In Omaha, police have been looking at hundreds of old rape and homicide cases to determine if DNA can be tested; so far, they have submitted evidence from seven cases for testing.

**NORTH DAKOTA** — Three years after the Bismarck Police Department appointed its first two school resource officers, a federal grant will provide \$250,000 so that the city can add two more. Currently, officers Jeff Azure and Perry Lauer provide crime prevention, enforcement and education but the officers say they don't have much time to be overly proactive. The new positions will be open to any qualified Bismarck officers who want to apply.

**WYOMING** — Of the \$21 million the state has received in federal homeland-security funds since Sept. 11, 2001, about half has gone to first responders, including police officers. The city and county of Laramie used money to put on a mock disaster exercise to prepare for an emergency, while the city's police department will buy two pickup trucks to store explosive ordinance disposal equipment.

The Riverton City Council has approved an ordinance that will increase its 911 surcharge to 75 cents from the current 50 cents, and will impose the fee on cell phone users as well as land lines. The increase will pay for upgrades that will allow dispatchers identify the approximate location of a cell phone customer.



## Southwest

**ARIZONA** — The number of immigrant deaths in the state has reached a record 146 this year, after a man died in a traffic accident trying to cross the border. Critics say that deaths have soared because the Border Patrol has forced immigrant smugglers into more dangerous, remote areas. A Border Patrol spokesman said the blame should rest on the smugglers, whose actions have included herding the migrants to areas where they get too little water and food, and lying about how long it will

take them to reach their destinations.

**COLORADO** — Responding to Mayor John Hickenlooper's call for more budgetary savings, the Denver Police Protective Association has defended the police department's contribution to such efforts thus far. The union said the department has saved the city \$2.1 million in 2003 and \$4.3 million for the next two-year period by reducing overtime, vacation and sick pay for officers.

A man's drunken driving charge was dismissed and about 200 other defendants are seeking dismissals after they found out about a former conviction of the charging officer, Michael "M.C." Williams. Williams resigned from the Frisco police force after pleading guilty to a misdemeanor charge of official misconduct. In that December 1996 case, he had given a suspect two breath tests and only noted the higher reading on the police report. Because Williams's conviction was only for a misdemeanor — which had been plea-bargained down from two felonies — he was able to get a job as an officer in Silt. The public defender has claimed that prosecutors should have revealed information about Williams's record; Garfield County District Attorney Mae Myers says that there was a system in place, but it broke down.

Costilla County Sheriff Roger Benton and Undersheriff Sue Baldwin remained on duty during a five-hour walkout by deputies and dispatchers on Aug. 29 to protest their low pay. The walkout ended temporarily when commissioners agree to begin negotiations. In Costilla, one of the nation's poorest counties, deputies' pay starts at \$1,600 a month, dispatchers start at \$1,100 a month.

**NEW MEXICO** — Santa Fe County Sheriff Greg Solano was among the guinea pigs on Sept. 2 in his department's first Taser-certification training. The department has purchased 19 of the stun guns, and 22 of its 89 officers have been certified so far. To further limit the need to resort to lethal force, the department has also added bean-bag rounds and pepper spray to its arsenal. Solano said that after being subjected to the Taser's 50,000-volt charge, he felt all his muscles tense up, and he felt like he was frozen and couldn't fall.

A dozen sport utility vehicles at a Land Rover dealership in Santa Fe were vandalized with yellow spray paint, possibly by the environmental extremist group Earth Liberation Front. The initials ELF and graffiti representing the seven deadly sins were painted on the vehicles. The FBI became involved because ELF has claimed responsibility in similar cases in California, Pennsylvania, Washington and Oregon.

**OKLAHOMA** — At least seven Oklahoma Highway Patrol troopers were found to have violated a state law that bans them from making political contributions. When confronted, some of the troopers said the law was unconstitutional, some blamed their wives, and still others said they were not aware of the law. The violation is a misdemeanor and troopers in the past have faced internal discipline.

Effective Nov. 1, a new state law will

require homeowners seeking to sell property to disclose if methamphetamine has ever been made on the premises. Buyers can sue within two years if the sellers don't disclose the information. Chemicals from meth labs, which can saturate into walls, vents, carpeting, concrete and drains, can cause several health problems, including death if the exposure is high enough. Narcotics agents say that each pound of meth made generates about five to seven pounds of toxic waste.

In a related development, the problem of methamphetamine manufacturing, distribution and use appears to be continuing to grow in Oklahoma, despite a decade of legislative efforts to fight it. Many lawmakers, including state Senator Dick Wilkerson (D-Atwood), have been advocating treatment programs, but a revenue shortfall has stymied efforts. Wilkerson and Senator Sam Helton (D-Lawton), a former Lawton police officer, have authored most of the legislation that has given law enforcement tools to fight the meth problem. New laws license wholesalers and distributors of pseudoephedrine, a key meth ingredient, enabling officers to track sales. Others stiffen penalties for stealing anhydrous ammonia and make it a felony to sell pseudoephedrine with the knowledge that it will be used in the manufacture of meth.

**UTAH** — St. George police arrested David Nicholas King Sept. 2 after a man and woman hiking in Pioneer Primitive Park reported seeing him naked in a small cave. When police responded, they called to him to come out of the cave because they could not squeeze in. When King did not emerge, they threw in tear gas. King has been arrested in St. George seven times for lewdness since 2001.



## Far West

**CALIFORNIA** — Los Angeles stands to receive an \$18-million federal grant to hire 240 additional police officers, but in order to do so the city must come up with \$31.8 million in matching funds before 2006. The budget-strapped city is already struggling with a new wave of \$45 million in state budget cuts, but one City Council member, Cindy Miscikowski, said that the opportunity to get the federal funding is "almost too good to pass up" and the council will try to do anything it can. The city has at least 60 days to decide whether to accept the money.

In the first use of Los Angeles' new law to combat street racing, six men were arrested and two sports cars were confiscated over the Labor Day weekend. The suspects were charged with numerous counts, including street racing, aiding and abetting street racing, and being a spectator at a race. Under the new law, the confiscated cars will be kept.

As part of a planned overhaul of its detective force, the Los Angeles Police Department will double the number of detectives working on nights and weekends and will place 10 detectives in South Los Angeles, which has the highest homicide rate and backlog. For

years, most of the department's 1,500 detectives have worked regular 9-to-5 weekday schedules. Department insiders and outside consultants devised the plan after Chief William J. Bratton told them last year he wanted to see increased efficiency of detectives and better arrest numbers. Police union president Bob Baker said that he supports the changes but cautioned that some consolidation of detective functions could lead to overloads for detective commanders.

The Merced County Sheriff's Department has purchased a \$65,000 Cessna 206 Super Skywagon aircraft using state and federal drug forfeiture money. The plane will cost about \$30,000 a year to maintain, compared to the approximately \$200,000 it would have cost to operate a helicopter. The plane, which can only be used in daylight, can be used to search for suspects, drug labs and marijuana fields, and to locate missing people.

**HAWAII** — Preliminary figures for 2002 showed that the number of youths that were arrested for serious crimes in the state dropped to its lowest point in almost three decades. Juvenile arrests numbered fewer than 2,500. Between 1975 and 1997, that number ranged between 4,000 and 7,000.

**NEVADA** — Two recent DUI checkpoints by Las Vegas police have underscored the potential problems posed by a new lower blood-alcohol limit of .08, down from .10. Of 86 drivers that were stopped during the checkpoints, 70 registered a blood-alcohol level of .08 or higher. Of the 70, 47 registered .08 or .09. Lt. Carlos Cordero of the traffic division said that he knew the new law would have an effect but said the number shocked him. Assembly Speaker Richard Perkins, who is also the deputy police chief in Henderson, observed that it sometimes takes time for people to curtail their activity when a new law takes effect.

**OREGON** — A 44-year-old man from Port Orchard, Wash., was sentenced Sept. 3 to 12 years in prison for putting a bomb in the Portland driveway of his 14-year-old girlfriend's new boyfriend Timothy Goff, who met the Kennewick, Wash., girl in an Internet chat room in October 1999, in which both lied about their ages, pleaded guilty to two counts of attempted aggravated murder. The boyfriend's father lost one of his feet when he kicked the bomb.

**WASHINGTON** — The number of heroin overdose deaths in Seattle and King County jumped almost 43 percent in 2002, according to a report from the University of Washington's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute. Cocaine-related deaths nearly doubled, from 40 in 2001 to 79 in 2002.

Spokane County sheriff's deputy James Slater died Aug. 29 after suffering severe head injuries when his patrol car crashed. Slater, 41, was responding to a call to assist another deputy who was following a stolen car. He apparently failed to make a curve and his patrol car veered off the road and rolled over. Slater had worked with the sheriff's department for two and a half years following a 22-year career with the Marine Corps. Another deputy, aided by Spokane police, later stopped the stolen car and arrested its two occupants.



## Sweets to go

Instead of driving up to a doughnut shop, members of the Chesapeake County, Va., Sheriff's Department can now just grab a fresh pastry. Deputy Michael New's patrol car, which was remodeled this summer into a miniature doughnut-factory on a recent episode of the *Discovery Channel* show "Monster Garage."

On the program, a group of mechanics, machinists, welders and auto-body specialists — some professionals, some eager amateurs and hobbyists — are given a limited budget and seven days to turn an ordinary vehicle into something, well, different. In one case, a school bus was converted into a pontoon boat. A 1994 Chevy Suburban was turned into a wedding chapel, complete with organ music and an automatic rice thrower.

New, 24, said his idea to turn his patrol car into a doughnut factory was a "little bit tongue-and-cheek."

But with a team that also included two doughnut-industry professionals and three custom-car specialists, plus \$25,000 worth of equipment from Dunkin' Donuts, five current and former lawmen were able to transform a Ford Crown Victoria police cruiser into a factory capable of turning out 42 dozen doughnuts per hour, with three flavors of icing and five different toppings.

It turned out to be a far cry from the simple modification "like a fat-daddy fryer" that New had first envisioned. The batter mixer and deep fryer were built into the trunk area, while the entire passenger side was reconfigured into display space for fresh doughnuts, along with a coffee maker on the countertop.

New said that the doughnut-squad car will appear in the "Monster Garage" book that is due out later this year. The *Discovery Channel* also plans to create a die-cast replica.

## Tandy's handy

By unanimous consent, the Senate in August confirmed the DEA's first female administrator, Karen P. Tandy, a longtime Justice Department drug prosecutor and associate deputy attorney general under John Ashcroft.

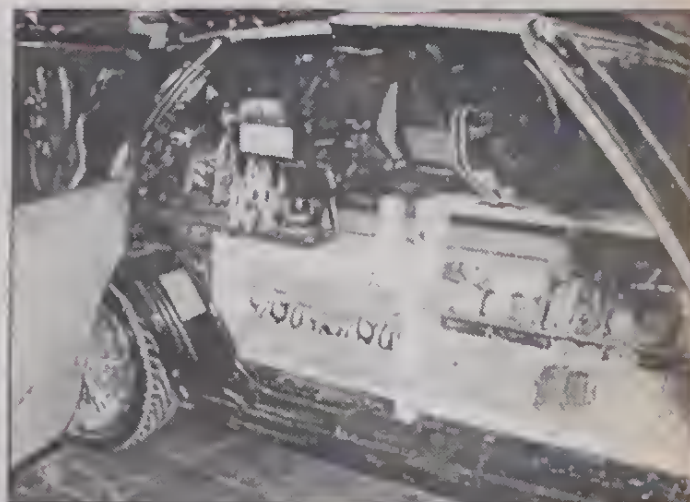
The 49-year-old Tandy, whose permanent appointment awaits signature by President Bush, is credited with helping Justice Department officials revitalize the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force. The group was formed during the Reagan administration and seeks to bring together a host of law enforcement agencies on major drug cases.

In early August, the task force announced indictments and hundreds of arrests targeting a trafficking operation based in Mexico headed by Ismael Zambada-Garcia, alleged to be a major importer of cocaine into the United States.

Tandy will succeed Asa Hutchinson, who in January of this year was named Undersecretary for Border and Transportation Security at the Department of Homeland Security. Now



**HOW SWEET IT IS:** After its transformation on the *Discovery Channel* program "Monster Garage," Chesapeake County, Va., Deputy Michael New's patrol car has doughnut-making machinery — including deep fryer — in the trunk (l.), and a display counter with coffee maker in the passenger compartment.



that the FBI has refocused its resources on counterterrorism and counterintelligence, the DEA will assume a larger role in federal drug investigations.

"My long-term plans are to really focus on priority targeting...so we don't just take out a small piece of an organization, but truly wipe it out," Tandy told *The Washington Post*. "We will never succeed in truly dismantling these drug organizations unless we dry up their money supply."

Despite the unanimous vote, not all lawmakers are pleased with Tandy's confirmation. Senator Richard J. Durbin, an Illinois Democrat who voted against her nomination in the Judiciary Committee, questioned her role in the agency's ongoing crackdown on medical marijuana patients. When asked, Tandy said she would not support a moratorium on such DEA raids.

"We are not going to pick and choose which federal laws should apply in different areas," she said.

Michele M. Leonhart, head of the DEA's Los Angeles field office, was nominated to be Tandy's deputy.

## Line of succession

While news of Virginia State Police Supt. W. Gerald Massengill's impending retirement this fall was greeted with sadness by the agency's rank-and-file, troopers applauded the selection in August of Lt. Col. W. Steve Flaherty as their new leader.

Flaherty, 49, was chosen by Gov. Mark R. Warner from among the agency's four top deputies — no outsiders were considered. A 28-year veteran and son of a retired state trooper, he had been serving as director of the agency's Bureau of Administrative and Support Services, and was to assume his new post on Oct. 1.

"The governor has confidence that the pool of applicants within the department was so exemplary that there was no need to go through the cost and time and the message than an outside search would send," said Ellen Qualls, a spokeswoman for Warner.

Flaherty, she said, was chosen for his "leadership skills" and "interpersonal style."

Described by Massengill as a "top-notch leader," Flaherty has not only the confidence of the governor, but that of the agency, behind him.

"Throughout his career, Colonel

Flaherty has consistently shown his professionalism and dedication to the needs of the individual trooper," Senior Special Agent Edward Haith Jr., president of the 2,000-member Virginia State Police Association, told *The Washington Post*. "The governor has made a very wise choice."

The 60-year-old Massengill had nearly 34 years with the State Police when he was named superintendent in 2000 by Republican Gov. Jim Gilmore. Warner, a Democrat, persuaded him to stay on through the change in administrations. Massengill led the agency through the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks and last year's sniper attack. With that case resolved, and many of the post-9/11 issues settled, the time was right to retire, he said.

"I didn't want to leave at a time when maybe there was something that I really could contribute to the department, and to the public safety in Virginia," Massengill told *The Richmond Times Dispatch*.

The department Massengill is leaving, however, is one strained by low morale and budget shortages. One problem the governor and the Republican-led General Assembly will tackle in 2004 is how to keep troopers from leaving to pursue more lucrative law enforcement positions in northern Virginia and other jurisdictions.

Flaherty said it is still too early to say what changes he might make. "I think the department is well managed. We got a good management team and I'm very happy with the way things are progressing now."

## Straight shooter

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey has taken a dim view of an episode of the cable TV series "Queer Eye for the Straight Guy" that involved one of their own.

A surprise hit this summer on the Bravo network, "Queer Eye" takes a hopelessly inept straight male and, with the help of five fashion-forward gay men, turns him into a so-called "metrosexual," or a heterosexual guy who knows who to dress, cook and decorate so as to be more appealing to the woman in his life.

In August, 29-year-old Officer John Verdi let the show's hosts overhaul his style including a spray-on tan, stylish new clothes and furniture. The all-

points makeover helped Verdi rekindle his romance with his long-time girlfriend.

What Verdi failed to do, however, was obtain permission from the Port Authority to identify himself on the program as an officer. He also let some of the cast members wear his uniform.

"It was good entertainment," P.A. Police Benevolent Association president Gus Danese told *The (New York) Daily News*. "What he did, he did on his own time. He didn't portray the Port Authority in a bad light. It was harmless. The Port Authority has got to lighten up and take it for what it was: entertainment."

During the show, hosts Carson Kressley and Thom Filicia donned Verdi's blue police shirt. Then there was the moment when Kressley pleaded with Verdi to handcuff him. Verdi attempted to oblige.

Officials at the P.A. have not said whether Verdi, who lives on Staten Island, would be disciplined.

"We are looking into the matter," said spokesman Greg Trevor.

## Earl change

San Francisco Police Chief Earl Sanders will not be returning to his post after a medical leave that had left the agency in the hands of his second-in-command, Assistant Chief Alex Fagan, since March.

Sanders' announcement in August ended months of speculation as to his plans. Although he had been appointed by Mayor Willie Brown, with whom he had enjoyed a long friendship, relations between the two men had become tense in recent months. Brown at one point said that he would not let Sanders come back.

According to his attorney, the chief decided to retire for health reasons. Sanders, 65, has been using a cane and may have suffered a mild stroke after being indicted last February on charges that he conspired to block an investigation into whether three off-duty officers, including Fagan's son, had assaulted two civilians last November.

Sanders has since been pronounced "factually innocent" of the charge.

"The job is not worth his life," said the attorney, Phil Ryan. "He has given his life to this police department and this city. The small-minded punks in government today, it's not worth an

hour off of Earl Sanders' life."

Since joining the agency in 1964, Sanders has been a trailblazer, particularly in the area of civil rights. The city's first black chief when appointed last year, he was instrumental in pressing a landmark lawsuit that accused the department of racial bias in promotions. That suit led to the agency's promotional process being placed under federal supervision.

Sanders was also a crack homicide investigator who worked on some of the department's biggest cases, among them the 1993 shooting rampage that left eight people dead, along with the gunman. In all, Sanders worked more than 300 investigations with his partner, Insp. Napoleon Hendrix.

In recent years, however, his reputation has taken a bit of a beating. In addition to the scandal this year, which engulfed the department's entire command staff, Sanders' legacy as a homicide detective was also hurt when a man accused in a 1990 killing testified before a federal judge that Sanders and Hendrix failed to disclose exculpatory evidence and engaged in other misconduct that got him wrongly convicted of first-degree murder.

Brown said he would appoint Fagan permanently as chief once Sanders' retirement took effect on Sept. 13.

## Vertical mobility

Assistant Chief Joanne Jaffe of the New York City Police Department became the agency's highest-ranking female in August after she was promoted to chief of the Housing Bureau.

In her new post, Jaffe will oversee the 1,600 officers who patrol the city's 376 public housing projects. She succeeds Chief Douglas Ziegler, the highest-ranking black official in the department, who was tapped to head the Organized Crime Control Bureau, which includes the Narcotics Division and units that investigate organized crime and prostitution.

Prior to her promotion, Jaffe was commanding officer of the Office of Management Analysis and Planning, the unit that develops policies, strategies and programs. It also monitors the department's crime reporting system.

Jaffe, who joined the NYPD in 1979, holds bachelor's and master's degrees from John Jay College of Criminal Justice.



# Two for the road

## Chief stresses he's retiring, not quitting troubled Houston PD

After a year of scandals and embarrassments ranging from sloppy work at the department's crime lab to a botched raid at a Kmart and new allegations of corruption involving Houston's cantinas, the city's police chief, Clarence O. Bradford, took early retirement last month.

Bradford, 47, who took command of the department in 1996, has attributed his departure to family concerns. His wife, Dee, who had previously suffered a miscarriage, is expecting the couple's first child in November. Although Bradford is seen by some as a possible political contender, he gave no hint of his future plans or aspirations.

"I'm not quitting — this is called retirement," he told *The Houston Chronicle*. "That doesn't mean I'm going to sit on the porch and play dominoes or go fishing. I still anticipate contributing to society in some capacity."

Executive Assistant Chief Joe L. Breshears, a 30-year veteran, was named interim chief by Mayor Lee P. Brown.

Breshears took command on Sept. 22, inheriting a police department that has taken a number of knocks recently.

DNA testing at its crime lab was suspended amid concerns about accuracy and the quality of work. In August, a Harris County grand jury found no criminal wrongdoing by the department, but harshly criticized the way officials dealt with problems at the lab. City Council members and union officials had called for Bradford's resignation after a 1999 memo, in which crime lab employees described the lab as a "total disaster," was made public.

In January, a state district judge dismissed a charge of aggravated perjury against Bradford. The chief had been accused of lying about his use of profanity during a meeting and had been relieved of duty in September 2002. The incident stemmed from another scandal — a raid at a Kmart store in which 278 people were arrested. All of the arrestees had the charges against them dropped, and some sued the department.

Capt. Mark Aguirre, who was fired for his oversight of the Kmart operation but was later reinstated, made the allegation against Bradford after he had been called on the carpet for using such language himself.

In the most recent controversy to hit the department, five veteran officers have been charged with shaking down the owners of the small bars known as cantinas that dot the city's Hispanic neighborhoods.

Sgt. Freddie T. Gonzales and officers Rolando Cruz, Salve R. Ramirez, David A. Gamboa and Javier Gomez were arrested on July 11 following an eight-month internal affairs investigation. If convicted on charges of having engaged in organized criminal activity, a first-degree felony, the men face up to life in prison.

Gomez is also charged with taking an undercover officer's gun, a third-degree felony that carries a sentence of two to 10 years in prison, and a \$10,000 fine.

A visiting state district judge, Joe Guarino, agreed to seal the names and locations of the cantinas.

"It's taken this department a long

time to build up relations with all minority communities," Hans Martelue, head of the Houston Police Officers' Union, told *The Chronicle*. "If this turns out to be true, to have something of this magnitude could take us back years in regaining trust and confidence from many folks."

Cantinas, though often considered quaint eateries by those outside the community, are a source of complaint for those living in Houston's barrios.

"We have some cantinas that obey the rules, but we have those that don't obey the rules," said Paul Meza, president of the Second Ward Residents Organization. "They stay up to late hours of the night — sometimes four or five in the morning. They destroy public property, and knock down trees and fences. It's just destructive."

In June, two men were shot, one fatally, following an argument at an East End cantina. The shooter, described as a Hispanic male known as "Guero," is still at large.

One month earlier, a team of local and state inspectors cited four bars, three of them for selling alcohol to minors, and one for purchasing alcohol from an unauthorized location.

According to police administrators, the officers allowed illegal activities such as prostitution, drugs and underage drinking to go on at the bars, and accepted money from the owners in exchange for protection and warnings of pending raids.

They worked in two groups on Friday and Saturday nights, they said, visiting the cantinas to pick up cash from the owners.

Brett Ligon, an attorney representing the five officers, said that they were not on duty when the incidents are alleged to have occurred, although they were in uniform, working extra jobs approved by the department.

## Kansas cops try to stay one step ahead of mobile criminals

If there is a common thread among criminals, it is that they are mobile. In northeastern Kansas, some law enforcement agencies are trying to offset that advantage with a software program that takes just seconds to find hidden links among people, cars, addresses and other data and provide police with a short list of potential leads.

Called CopLink, the software was developed by the University of Arizona's Artificial Intelligence Lab. The system is sold by the Tucson-based Knowledge Computing Corp. and is used in that city, as well as in Boston, Ann Arbor, Mich., Polk City, Iowa and Spokane, Wash.

In July, Boston became the largest city and the first in the Northeast to roll out the software, which will be used to search through city police records, including 911 calls, arrest records, incident reports and other pieces of data.

"Everyone who has gone through the training is ecstatic," Boston police Deputy Superintendent Bill Casey told *The Boston Globe* in an interview this summer. "We are very excited about it."

The system has helped Tucson po-

## Stepping down as Tampa chief, Holder awaits first "good night's sleep in 10 years"

The city of Tampa said goodbye in July to Benny Holder, its longest-serving chief, and in September welcomed home as his successor Fort Walton Beach, Fla., Chief Stephen Hogue, who began his law enforcement career with the Tampa department 30 years ago.

Holder, 57, was a Tampa police major when he was selected in 1993 for the chief's job by then-Mayor Sandy Freedman, one of three mayors who honored him at a tribute held at the Tampa Convention Center on July 9.

Freedman was midway through her term when she chose Holder, a quiet, dependable officer who had served in the Internal Affairs unit. Holder seemed to be the right leader for a city that had been rocked by riots seven years earlier in the aftermath of the fatal shooting of a black suspect. After Freedman lost a re-election bid to Dick Greco, Holder figured he would be out, too. But Greco kept him on.

"Bennie is extremely fair and respects others, and that's what endeared him to me," said Greco.

Holder grew up in Georgia at a time when, as his mother told him, black people did not become police officers. After serving in the Air Force for four years, Holder became a patrol officer in Tampa in 1973. He holds a bachelor's degree in criminology.

"I was a little country boy that used to pick cotton," he said, "and I came to Tampa to lead the greatest police department in the country."

Under his direction, the Tampa force has grown to nearly 1,000 officers. During this tenure, said Holder, they have become better trained and educated, as well as more responsive to the community.

Holder said that he has been approached by other agencies. As a chief who had long felt himself to be embattled, the unsolicited offers were par-

ticularly meaningful, he said.

"Unless you walk in my shoes, you can't imagine the stress of this job," Holder told the audience at the convention center. "I haven't gotten a good night's sleep in 10 years."

Now the potential for sleepless nights will lie with the 55-year-old Hogue, who was the top candidate from a finalist pool of three, including the department's deputy chief, Scott Cunningham, and William Berger, chief of the North Miami Beach Police Department and a former president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

"I appreciate his straightforward style, his candor and his integrity," Mayor Pam Iorio said of Hogue. "He will bring about positive changes in a steady and thoughtful manner."

Hogue, who grew up in Tampa, joined the city's police force the same year as Holder. After 23 years as a patrol officer, lieutenant, captain and major, he retired in 1997 and was named chief of the Fort Walton Beach department. There, he earned kudos for implementing a new computer-aided dispatch system, and reducing the agency's management by 33 percent, while at the same time, building its community policing unit.

Tampa's community policing effort is one of the areas that Hogue said will get his immediate attention, although he admitted that he still must learn the department before delving into community issues.

Still, it may sound like good news to residents of the city's northeastern section, who expressed anger and frustration with a decision made quietly by the department in August to eliminate its "firehouse cops" program.

Under the seven-year-old initiative, nearly two dozen community policing officers were assigned to work out of

### Mouse tale

As the Tampa P.D. made the transition to a new Big Cheese, outgoing Chief Bennie Holder ordered officers to watch an animated roll-call video depicting a parable of mice who live in a maze. The video is based on the best seller "Who Moved My Cheese? An Amazing Way to Deal with Change in Your Work and in Your Life."

neighborhood fire stations. The reassignment is part of a plan to expand community policing throughout the department, said officials.

"Rather than have one person in a neighborhood that you can contact on any given day, residents have names and numbers of all the community policing lead officers in that zone," a police spokesman, Capt. Bob Guidara, told *The Tampa Tribune*.

Hogue said he also plans to study the department's emergency management plan because it is hurricane season.

"We are satisfied that Steve has a working history and knowledge of individuals that make up the command staff and the management of the department," Kevin Durkin, president of the West Central Florida chapter of the Police Benevolent Association, said of the new chief. "We wish him all the best. We look forward to working with him."

Ronnie Bishop was named as the acting chief in Fort Walton Beach.

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# Cops take stand against the drug war

Calling the nation's decades-long crusade against illegal drugs a "total and abject failure," an international organization composed of former and current law enforcement officers, federal agents, judges, prosecutors and others in the criminal justice field has come out in favor of legalization.

The group, called Law Enforcement Against Prohibition, or LEAP, was launched a year ago by Jack Cole, a retired lieutenant and narcotics investigator with the New Jersey State Police, and Peter Christ, who retired as a captain from the Tanawanda Police Department in upstate New York.

"I spent 26 years working at this from the other side, 14 years in narcotics and I worked everything from arresting young kids on the street for smoking pot up to billion-dollar heroin and cocaine international trafficking rings," Cole said in an interview with Law Enforcement News. "So I know the failures of the drug war. It's a real paradox. The more we fight the war on drugs, the more it causes drug use. It

truly reinforces the drug use."

LEAP was modeled after the group Vietnam Veterans Against the War by its founders, who also include former police officers Howard Woolridge and Daniel Solano, and a currently serving officer, John Gayder, of the Niagara Parks Police in Ontario, Canada. Said Cole: "It's very hard to argue with people who have been in the trenches and done the work."

The organization has four main goals: to educate the public, policy makers and media about the failure of drug policy, to create a sneakers bureau of former drug warriors, to restore respect for law enforcement, which has been damaged due to its involvement in imposing drug prohibition, and ultimately to end that prohibition.

"The news story is not that the war on drugs has failed, it's who's saying it now," said Roger Goodman, director of a long-running project studying drug policy. When police start adding their voices, he told The Seattle Weekly, "it's not like it's a front for fringe, pony-

tailed pot smokers."

Goodman's project, which has been spearheaded by the King County, Wash., Bar Association in conjunction with the state's medical and pharmaceutical associations, has served as a guide for similar studies around the country. In 2001, the bar association published a report that prompted the Legislature to shorten prison terms for drug users and low-level dealers, and prescribe mandatory treatment. King County Prosecutor Norm Maleng, a Republican, testified in favor of the reform.

"In the last 33 years, we fought the longest war in the history of the United States — the war on drugs," Cole told LEN. "During that time, we spent over half a trillion dollars on this war, every year we think of more harsh punishments for users and dealers, trying to frighten them away, mandatory minimums and three strikes you're out. We've got life in prison, death sentences for some of them and nothing seems to change this."

Each year, Cole noted, roughly 1.6

million people are arrested for nonviolent drug offenses. Harsh punishments include an amendment added recently to the federal higher education act that bars anyone caught with even a single marijuana cigarette from ever receiving a college loan or grant, he said.

"With all this hard work, drugs are cheaper, more potent and easier to get than they were when I started buying heroin on the streets 33 years ago," he said. "That to me is the very essence of a failed policy."

Cole said that over the past year, LEAP has grown to include more than 600 members. Even military officers who have been involved in drug policy are joining the group. Its advisory board currently includes four sitting U.S. district court judges, as well as former New York City police commissioner Patrick V. Murphy, former San Jose, Calif., police chief Dr. Joseph McNamara, and Eddy Ellison, a former detective chief inspector from Scotland Yard who served as operational head for all of England's drug task forces. Also on the

board is former New Mexico Gov. Gary Johnson, who won a second term despite his advocacy of legalizing marijuana.

Cole said he is optimistic that the nation will abandon its drug policy just as it repealed prohibition. To end that war, an amendment to the Constitution needed to be made. To end the war on drugs, he said, all that is needed is a law stating that police will no longer make these types of arrests.

The prohibition on drugs has kept society from regulating drugs the way it does alcohol, said Cole. Going one step further, the group advocates government distribution of free maintenance doses for addicts in order to take the profit motive out of the business.

"Eighty-five percent of the crime associated with drugs is not associated with people doing drugs," Christ told The Seattle Weekly. "It has to do with the marketplace. If we put 50-gallon drums out on every street corner in America filled with drugs, we wouldn't have the problems we have today."

## ***Alien-nation:***

# California eases driver's license standards

An estimated 2 million undocumented aliens in California will be able to obtain at least one piece of documentation — a driver's license — after a new law repealed the requirement that all applicants to the state's Department of Motor Vehicles submit a Social Security number.

Gov. Gray Davis signed the bill into law on Sept. 5. As was the case prior to 1994, when the Legislature began requiring a Social Security number, the law will permit any California resident who passes the driver's test to obtain a license. Applicants may use a federal taxpayer information number or other

state-approved identification, including the matricula consular issued by Mexican consulates and recognized by scores of law enforcement agencies and jurisdictions. The law also repeals the requirement that all applicants submit proof that their status in the United States is authorized.

While the law has its critics, it was supported by Los Angeles Police Chief William Bratton and other city officials, who brushed aside arguments that it would make it easier for terrorists to operate.

After conferring with his counterterrorism chief, John Miller, and other top aides, Bratton said he had determined that would not be the case.

"The city is better off having more residents with valid driver's license. We'd rather know who people are," he said at a news conference in August. He termed the legislation "good public policy and good public safety."

The bill was the same one that Davis vetoed last October during his reelection campaign against Republic Bill Simon Jr. At the time, Davis said that in the wake of Sept. 11, it had become "abundantly clear that the driver's li-

cense is more than just a license a drive; it is one of the primary documents we use to identify ourselves."

A key complaint about the new law is that it allows the use of the matricula consular. Last month, Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge warned that the cards are not fraud-proof.

"There seems to be some mayors and financial institutions that are accepting it," he said. "For the time being, they do at their own peril."

Scot J. Zentner, a fellow at the Claremont Institute and associate professor of political science at the University of California in San Bernardino, said that with the new law and two other pending bills which would require all cities, counties and agencies in the state to accept the matricula I.D., California is creating a "de facto amnesty" for illegal immigrants.

"Part of the argument I make is that the federal government has really dropped the ball on the issue of enforcement of our immigration laws," he said in an interview with Law Enforcement News. "But it doesn't absolve the state. It isn't just a matter of sovereignty, but it's also moral and political principle.

It hasn't absolved the state of their obligation to enforce immigration laws, or take part in that."

In an article written by Zentner and Edward J. Erler, a senior fellow at the Claremont Institute and colleague at UC-San Bernardino State, the two argue that the Bush administration has sought acceptance of the matricula consular because a national debate on the issue of amnesty would find the administration on the losing side.

The commentary, published in August by The Los Angeles Times, called attention to what Zentner and Erler describe as a surreptitious, though well organized, attempt at amnesty through the card.

"The reality is, 60, 70, 80 percent of the American people are in favor of enforcing these immigration laws," Zentner told LEN. "This is an issue that is very, very clear... Simply because the Bush administration and other folks in the federal government don't want to enforce the immigration laws, from our point of view, doesn't make it all right for 900 law enforcement agencies across the country to assist in this de facto amnesty."

## ***Does DC's strict pursuit policy 'send the wrong message'?***

After pursuing a car believed to have been used in several gunpoint rapes and robberies, and arresting two suspects, a Washington, D.C., police officer faces the possibility not of a commendation for meritorious conduct, but of disciplinary action for violating a pursuit policy that experts say is among the most restrictive in the nation.

On May 21, Officer Lester W. Taylor Jr., a 12-year veteran, chased a gray Oldsmobile both in his cruiser and on foot. He and his partner arrested Christopher Kincaid, 18, who faces a charge of first-degree sexual abuse while armed, and Lamont Randolph, 20, who pleaded guilty to charges of sexual abuse, robbery and attempted kidnapping. The two men had snatched a woman from a bus stop several days earlier, robbing and raping her. In a separate incident, they also tried abducting another woman after robbing her.

Taylor's actions, however, ran afoul of a policy enacted in 1991 after seven bystanders were killed within an eight-month period by cruisers or the vehicles they were chasing. It closely parallels the agency's deadly force policy: Officers are only allowed to shoot when a serious crime is occurring or about to occur, they can only initiate a pursuit when a violent offense is imminent.

"Let's say I see a lookout for a murder vehicle, maybe a year later," Officer Kenneth Bryson, a media liaison officer, said in an interview with Law Enforcement News. "Does that mean that the person driving that is an imminent danger to somebody? I don't

know if the person driving is that person, it could be his brother, his cousin, something like that. Same scenario, I see that white Cadillac, shots are fired, gunplay out the window, three people dead, that's a different scenario. Those are the kind of criteria we have to use."

While department officials defend the policy, it appears to be far more strict than that recommended by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The IACP's model policy says that the decision to initiate a pursuit "must be based on the pursuing officer's conclusion that the immediate danger to the officer and the public created by the pursuit is less than the immediate or potential danger to the public should the suspect remain at large."

Geoffrey Alpert, a criminologist at the University of South Carolina and an expert on police pursuits, said he had never seen a policy that did not allow police some way of chasing violent felons.

"That's why you have training and policies in pursuit, for that type of person that would be probably more dangerous if not apprehended and likely to commit that same kind of ridiculous, heinous crime if not apprehended," he told LEN. "And that risk to the public is justified for those types of actions."

Sgt. Gregory I. Greene, the acting head of the city's police union, told The Washington Post that the policy "sends the wrong message." All one has to do, he said, "is go into the car and go over the speed limit and you can go unfettered."

# Cops show their mettle in new Okla. command college

Officers from seven Oklahoma law enforcement agencies made up the graduating class in August of the state's first-ever command college for police leaders.

Known as the Pedal program, short for Police Executive Development and Leadership, the initiative is a collaborative effort two years in the making between the University of Tulsa and a number of local police and sheriff's departments. Its impetus was the lack of affordable executive training in the region, said Broken Arrow Police Chief Todd Wuestewald, who helped develop Pedal's curriculum.

"A lot of agencies don't have the funds, number one, to send their senior

managers to high-quality executive development programs out of state," he told Law Enforcement News. "When you get into that, you get into travel expense, lodging, food, plus tuition."

At the Senior Management Institute in Boston, a program sponsored by the Police Executive Research Forum, the tuition is nearly \$7,000, Wuestewald noted. "For some of these smaller agencies, that's prohibitive," he said.

Students in the Pedal program complete a 120-hour program over a five-month period, during which they cover ethics, organizational change and behavior, leadership, computers and technology, and anti-bias policing. A research paper is required for graduation.

The curriculum is based on other successful leadership programs, said Wuestewald. The University of Tulsa used a focus group of law enforcement executives around the country and conducted an assessment study as well, he said. The fee is \$500 and the program is open to any police executive in the United States, although this year's students came from within Oklahoma.

The 18 police executives who graduated on Aug. 7 came from police departments in Tulsa, Broken Arrow, Owasso, Sand Springs, Ada and Ardmore. The Tulsa County Sheriff's Office was also represented.

A second command college session has been tentatively set for February.





## Wet and wild

A police cruiser navigates through rising water on a flooded street in Atlantic Beach, N.C., as Hurricane Isabel roared ashore in the area on Sept. 18, lashing the mid-Atlantic states with 100mph winds and torrential rains. The hurricane prompted widespread evacuations and shut down the federal government in Washington, D.C. (Reuters)

# All hands on deck to fight tide of violence in Buffalo

The Buffalo, N.Y., Police Department received help from an assortment of state and federal law enforcement agencies, as well as other municipal forces, under an initiative launched in August aimed at fighting crime in the city's toughest neighborhoods.

Earlier in the month, top officials from across Erie County met to discuss ways in which a spree of deadly violence could be halted. Since June 1, more than 90 shootings have occurred in Buffalo, 34 of them fatal. The figure is more than one-third higher than the same period a year ago. In one incident, a man told police he was shot while he sat in a car with his young son and brother.

The new Violent Crimes Task Force includes sworn personnel from the Buffalo police, the State Police, the Erie County Sheriff's Department, the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Its focus will be on taking drug dealers, gang members and illegal firearms off the street.

"It's an intensive blitz," Buffalo Police Commissioner Rocco J. Diina told The Buffalo News. "We're looking for anyone who has been involved in a shooting or violent crime and anyone who has a propensity to commit crimes. If you're not a criminal yourself, you have nothing to worry about and you should be applauding the efforts of the task force. If you're a criminal, you're not going to like this."

At the same time, city officials are also trying to cope with a contract implemented in June that allows for job cuts in the department by establishing single-officer patrols and changing schedules in exchange for pay raises.

Between the hours of 4 p.m. and 2 a.m., state troopers and sheriff's deputies will be deployed alongside city officers in those neighborhoods with the highest number of violent crimes. Of

the 20 task force members on each shift, 11 will be on uniformed patrol, and nine will be working on intelligence behind the scenes.

A helicopter with flood lights and an infrared system to detect body motion will be used to catch criminals hiding in the dark, or involved in foot chases and vehicle pursuits, police said.

The blitz will last for at least a month, said Diina. After 30 days, top task force officials will assess its

progress and decide if it needs to run longer.

Similar action was taken in May 2001, when Buffalo experienced its deadliest month with 19 murders. For five weeks, state troopers and Erie County deputies helped patrol high-crime neighborhoods.

Buffalo is not the only city in upstate New York coping with a rash of violence this summer. The Niagara Police Department, the Niagara County Sheriff's Department, State Police and other agencies launched a multiagency program in August designed to head off that area's recent outbreak of violent crime. Niagara Falls has had seven homicides this year, including four within a nine-day period in July.

As of August, Rochester had 34 homicides, Albany 5, and Syracuse 11. "Gangs and drugs are often the cause of things like this, but it could really be about anything," said Detective James Miller, an Albany police spokesman.

Four teenagers were shot and one was killed in July after a dispute in a dance club that began with girls arguing in the bathroom, he told The Syracuse Post-Standard.

Rochester, which was 10 homicides ahead of its level during the same period in 2002, had six shooting victims during a single weekend in July. One of those victims died.

"You don't even want to know how it's been here," said Sgt. Carlos Garcia, a spokesman for the department. "In the last five years, we usually have between 30 and 40 a year," he told The Post-

"If you're not a criminal yourself, you have nothing to worry about. . . . If you're a criminal, you're not going to like this."

— Buffalo Police Commissioner Rocco J. Diina

Standard "We're already at 34, and the year's just half over."

In Syracuse, which tallied a record 25 homicides last year, the increase in youth violence has led to a shift away from the enforcement of quality-of-life ordinances. Twenty-one of the 36 officers in the department's community policing division were reassigned to patrol by Chief Dennis DuVal during the spring. It brought the number of sworn personnel out on the street to about 250, but it left only 15 officers assigned to community policing.

Even those officers are expected to respond to 911 calls and go after nuisance calls only when they are not responding to an emergency, said Lt. Joe Cecile, who heads the unit.

The city's community court, which handles tickets for five types of nuisance violations, reviewed an average of 238 cases per month when created in July 2001. From the summer of 2002 until this summer, the average dropped to 146 per month.

"That's what the team did," Cecile told The Post-Standard. "When they go, a percentage of the tickets are going to go with them."

## Short Takes

### A lean harvest

Success in reducing the number of traffic fatalities and homicides over the past several years has had the unforeseen consequence of reducing the nation's supply of donor organs harvested from young victims of those tragedies, according to experts in the transplant field.

Between 1994 and 2002, while the rate of accidents and murders produced a 3-percent increase in organ donors, the number of those under age 18 fell by 28 percent. In the Northeast, there was a 26-percent decline in all age groups, and a 51-percent drop among those 18 and under.

"In my field, we make morbid jokes about repealing the seat belt laws and air bag laws and gun-control laws," Dr. Jonathan Bromberg, director and chief surgeon of the organ transplant program at Mount Sinai Medical Center in Manhattan, told The New York Times. "I guess we're kind of the ghouls of medicine."

### Peek-a-boo

By combining a regular digital camera with the images from a camera with millimeter-wave sensors — one that emits high-frequency radio waves able to penetrate walls or clothing to detect metal objects — a researcher at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania has developed a tool that could help law enforcement and the military spot armed suspects or suicide bombers.

Professor Rick Blum, an expert in image fusion, created software which runs algorithms he wrote that can project metal objects as they appear in the millimeter-wave picture with detailed images of humans, including colors. In 2001, Blum was awarded a U.S. Army grant of approximately \$300,000 to fund his work.

But before such a system could be used by police and the military, it would have to be made lightweight, portable and much less expensive. The ideal situation would be for a private-sector enterprise to develop and mass-produce the product, said Bill Sander, associate director of computing and information science for the Army Research Office in Durham, N.C.

"Certainly the application of detecting concealed weapons is one that would be highly useful for our forces in Iraq today," he told The Allentown Morning Call. "To be able to tell whether approaching Iraqi people are carrying concealed weapons or explosives could save the lives of soldiers."

### Beyond the benign

Grants totaling roughly \$50 million will be made available over the next six years by the John T. and Catherine D. MacArthur Foundation in an effort to encourage academic scientists and researchers to devote more of their time to issues of national and international security.

The goal is to create a generation of scientists interested in the public policy implications of chemical, biological and nuclear research, all of which could be used for nefarious purposes.

"There is a lot of education in the social sciences, especially political science, but those academics don't know about the science, the biology and chemistry, that is crucial to understanding the security issues posed by weapons of mass destruction," said Raymond A. Zilinskas, director of the chemical and biological weapons nonproliferation program at the Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies in California.

Many chemists and biologists, he added, do not think past the "benign implications of their work."

### Paging John Doe

Unable to extend the 10-year statute of limitations on sex crimes through legislation, New York City officials are ready to launch a citywide initiative under which scientists, prosecutors and police would reexamine hundreds of cases in hopes of linking the worst of the unidentified attackers to DNA profiles.

The John Doe Initiative Project would figuratively stop the clock and allow warrants to be issued before investigators have even identified by name those whose genetic material match fluids found at the crime scene. A \$350,000 federal grant will cover the cost of one prosecutor and one investigator for each of the city's five district attorney's offices, according to John Feinblatt, criminal justice coordinator for Mayor Michael Bloomberg.

John Doe indictments have been filed in New York City before, as they have in other jurisdictions. Milwaukee authorities were the first in the nation to try the strategy when in 1999 the city brought a warrant against a John Doe suspect known only by his genetic profile. It was issued just weeks before Wisconsin's six-year statute of limitations ran out (see ENR, Oct. 31, 1999). The man is believed to have raped and kidnapped three women at knifepoint in 1993.

"We've done it on a very small scale, we know it's a smart way to proceed; the test phase is over," Feinblatt told The New York Times. "We tried to go to Albany, and that failed. Our job is to protect the victims, and now that we believe science will allow us to do it, we're not going to wait."

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# Lifting age cap eyed to widen recruit pool

Even if it results in just two to three more applicants a year, lifting an age limit of 39 for newly hired officers would still be worthwhile as way of broadening the hiring pool and drawing more mature recruits to the Chattanooga Police Department, officials say.

The department was able to persuade a reluctant City Council committee in August to conduct a feasibility study on the issue. Basing their findings on Census 2000 data, officials showed that without a cap, the number of applicants in Hamilton County alone could be increased by as much as 50,000 people.

"We've had trouble like every other department in the country finding enough qualified applicants and removing the cap would simply add a few more people," Ed Buice, a department spokesman, told Law Enforcement News. "The biggest area where this might be a factor is people leaving the

work force at an older age because of some career-changing decision, but they're in good shape, they're physically fit and what you might call middle-aged, but still perfectly able to do the job."

The department is also eager to tap into the pool of retired military officers, said Buice.

"We have missed out on some of those people in the past because they have gone off to other agencies who have not had the ceiling we've had on age," he said.

At the department's request, the City Council increased the age limit for newly hired officers from 31 to 39 in 1999. Since then, 161 new officers have been hired, with 22 of those ranging in age from 31 to 39, or about 14 percent of all new employees.

At least two council members support removing the cap. Yusuf Hakeem and Jack Benson proposed in July that

it be eliminated in order to give police a chance to hire more mature officers.

The department drew criticism from the city's minority community after a 24-year-old rookie shot and killed a man at a traffic stop on May 29. The officer, who was charged with criminally negligent homicide, was on his fourth day of solo patrol.

"We are talking about having some experienced people out there with our younger officers," Hakeem told The Chattanooga Times Free Press.

Among the problems with raising the age limit, however, is the department's pension plan. A person entering the agency at 39 does not qualify for a full pension until age 64, and under current rules, no one can enter the

plan after age 41.

City Attorney Randy Nelson said that the department and City Council members should also study how the state's so-called Heart and Lung Bill would affect pensions. Under the statute, heart and lung problems for police are always considered work-related. Older officers may have higher rates, which would bring additional costs.

While Buice said there are no studies that he knows of that examine whether individuals who launch a law enforcement career later in life are more likely to be injured, anecdotally, at least, that seems not to be the case.

"Once people get out of the academy and stop being required to be in great shape...a lot of them aren't," said

Buice. "Over time, the lower level of physical conditioning they're in, the more possible it is they could be hurt. But that doesn't necessarily mean it's an age thing," he told LEN. "Our chief, who's in his mid-50s and runs three to four miles a day, he can run circles around a whole lot of 21-year-olds who've applied."

The City Council, said Buice, has "not been real excited" about raising the age limit. There is a perception that the department would be "recruiting out of nursing homes, forcing people in their walkers to be police officers," he said. "The reality is that may make one, two or three people a year eligible who weren't before. But ones, twos and threes are how you make a pool."

## Tracking fugitives by marshaling resources

Cross-deputization, coordination are key

The U.S. Marshals Service has breathed new life into an old fugitive-hunting program by integrating local law enforcement with their federal counterparts in a handful of regional task forces around the country, according to officials.

Since the end of June, four such units have been operating in Chicago, Los Angeles, Atlanta, and in the New York/New Jersey area. Each includes local officers deputized so that they have the same authority as marshals to arrest fugitives outside of their jurisdiction.

The program is an outgrowth of the Fugitive Investigation Strike Teams (FIST) program. Those operations, however, were limited in scope and set up on a temporary basis with the object of capturing a specific cohort of fugitives within a fixed amount of time. Officials had pushed to make FIST operations permanent by establishing the type of regional task forces that could keep alive those investigations.

Hunting fugitives is difficult in that often "in the criminal justice system, fugitives are overlooked and pushed into the background," said Harry A. Layne, a senior inspector in the Marshals investigations unit.

A key to the success of interstate investigations is the deputization of local police, officials say. In July, for example, deputy U.S. marshals in Denver arrested Robert Nunes, a fugitive wanted for aggravated kidnapping and robbery in Allen, Texas, after learning from marshals in Dallas that the suspect had fled to Colorado. Interviews led them to a hotel where Nunes was taken without incident.

"It's like an outgrowth of the old Wild West, when we used to raise a posse," said Harry A. Layne, a senior inspector in the investigations unit. "Only it's a modern posse, a 21st-century posse."

A month earlier, deputies from the Chicago task force had tracked Michael Webster, a fugitive wanted for parole violation, sexual assault and unlawful flight, to Belize, where he was apprehended by agents of the U.S. Diplomatic Security Service and Belizean

police officials.

Webster, who was also wanted for questioning by police in connection with a 2001 Chicago homicide, had been charged with three counts of aggravated criminal sexual assault for allegedly sexually abusing three children who were in the custody of his mother.

What is more important than the jurisdiction given to local authorities is the cohesion of federal law enforcement and other agencies, particularly in nettlesome cases, according to Marshals Service officials. "It's the classic force multiplier," said Layne. "We're able to enlist the services of local authorities and police that otherwise wouldn't be working these kinds of cases."

In Fresno, police involvement in a Marshals Service task force resulted in the capture of more than 100 alleged criminals over a four-month period.

While the police department had worked with the marshals in the past, the two agencies formalized their relationship in May with a written agreement that dedicated one officer to work full time with the marshals. In exchange, Fresno police get access to the marshal's office with its half-dozen sworn personnel and its support staff, state-of-the-art computer banks and electronic surveillance equipment, as well as the ability to tap into federal funds, according to Tom Mertz, task-force coordinator.

The unit has consistently been among the top 10 in arrests nationwide.

"When you put someone on a task force, you get a greater return," police Capt. Rene Martin told The Fresno Bee. "We have seen a significant number of additional warrants served by being involved in the program."

Officer David Rady, a 12-year veteran, was deputized as a federal marshal.

"I get the best of both worlds and get to combine the two agencies and their tools to accomplish these tasks," he told The Bee. "My primary focus now is to hunt down, locate and apprehend fugitives in the city of Fresno. It is the ultimate cat-and-mouse game, and most of the people we arrest have already slipped through the cracks."

## Milwaukee calls in the feds for help with use-of-force issues

With a decade's worth of reports on police use-of-force still to analyze, a database designed to track such incidents that has been only marginally functional since 1999, and five officer-involved shootings within a 13-month period, the city of Milwaukee decided in August that it was time to reach out for some federal assistance.

Mayor John O. Norquist has requested that the Justice Department's Community Relations Service re-evaluate the police department's use-of-force policy, from firearms to pepper spray. The service had been called in last October in the wake of a mob-beating death. "Effective lines of communication between the police and residents are critical in resolving conflicts and easing tensions that can result from use-of-force incidents," Norquist wrote in a letter to the CRS on Aug. 7.

Officials would also like federal mediators to help police compile the use-of-force data and analyze measures taken by other jurisdictions that have proved successful in regulating police use of force. There are over 9,000 reports dating back over the past 10 years.

The department's database was developed in 1999, at a cost of \$76,000, in order to comply with a mandate by the city's Fire and Police Commission, but it has been barely functional.

According to Randy Gschwind, Milwaukee's chief information officer, work on it stopped in 2000 when the police ran out of money.

At present, it works much like a library card catalog. An officer can type in a name and get an index of incident report numbers that correspond to paper files — but only if officials suspect that the individual is a problem. The system cannot monitor overall patterns of force, or red-flag officers who have used force most often.

The department does not keep manual logs, and the commission stopped requesting paper reports long ago because they were "gathering dust" there, according to Sgt. Juan Camacho, who entered the information from paper reports into the database.

"The public needs much greater access to information than they're provided right now," said Steve Jacquart, Norquist's chief of staff. "Reducing crime needs to be a collaborative effort, and that's strained right now."

On Aug. 4, the same day that Norquist ordered that the database be repaired, an officer with a disciplinary history dating back six years shot 26-year-old Timothy Nabors during a traffic stop. Nabors, who is expected to live, is the fifth unarmed motorist to be shot in the past 13 months. Four of

those shootings were fatal; the Justice Department is reviewing the cases.

Nabors was shot after a gun belonging to a passenger in his vehicle skidded across the pavement toward him. He was shot by Officer Michael W. Lutz from a distance of two to three feet away. Some witnesses said that Nabors had his hands up, and he may have also held up his shirt to show officers that he did not have a weapon.

Lutz, a 12-year veteran, was involved in an off-duty shooting incident in 1995 for which he was not disciplined. In 1997, he was suspended for 15 days for using a racial slur to describe Chief Arthur Jones, who is black. Then in 2000, Lutz received an official reprimand for failing to appear in court.

Without a working database, Lutz's behavior could not be monitored.

"This data would be a valuable management tool to promote public safety for the Milwaukee Police Department and city policy-makers and of interest to the public," Jacquart told The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel.

In March, the newspaper had requested either the paper files or the database under Wisconsin's open records law. But the department demanded nearly a fee of \$50,000 for the data and rejected The Journal Sentinel's offer of help in fixing the computer system.

## Police try to keep pace with growing Alzheimer's ranks

Continued from Page 1

sation simple, said Clarke. "Ultimately, this knowledge helps us return these citizens to their home safely."

Professor Gregory J. Paveza of the University of South Florida in Tampa, who studies aging, said there have been cases where a person was found wandering around committing random acts of vandalism.

More alarming, however, is when police are summoned for a domestic disturbance to the home of a long-married couple. Even if they realize that the offender is suffering from dementia, in many cases they must make an arrest anyway to comply with spousal abuse laws and policies. If the case goes to court, it can become a legal nightmare for prosecutors, who must decide which laws apply, what stage of the disease

the defendant was in, and whether the individual can be held criminally accountable.

In South Carolina, authorities said in August that new ground was being broken in a case in which a 72-year-old Cordsville man, Jesse Simmons, hit his 66-year-old wife, Virginia, on the head and was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill.

"Given the dementia aspect of Alzheimer's, it's questionable whether he is able to relate facts concerning the situation," said Vance Cowden, a law professor at the University of South Carolina, in an interview with The Charleston Post and Courier. "But with Alzheimer's, the likelihood of him being competent or becoming competent again is less likely than that of someone who is mentally ill."

Chuck Fox, director of operations for the Palmetto Chapter of the Alzheimer's Association, estimated that between 56,000 and 60,000 people in South Carolina have been diagnosed with the disease.

In Pierce County, Wash., the death penalty will not be sought against Lester Jesse Parker, 79, who fatally stabbed his 68-year-old girlfriend in March. Parker, who had never been in trouble with the law, suffers from dementia. The victim, Carlin Louise Lane, had apparently danced with another man at a social club.

"It tells you something about him," said Prosecutor Gerry Horne. "Were we right in charging him? Absolutely. But as far as seeking the death penalty against a 79-year-old man? Give me a break."



**Moskos:**

## Old-school cops in a new-school world

By Peter Moskos

The videotape shows an Inglewood, Calif., police officer named Jeremy Morse hitting a handcuffed teenager named Donovan Jackson. Only those present, and perhaps not even they, know exactly what happened. Nor could a jury decide the matter; Morse's trial on assault charges ended in a mistrial on July 29 when jurors could not reach a verdict. (Prosecutors say they'll try the case again.)

Without doubt a white officer was bleeding and angry, and a handcuffed black 16-year-old got sucker-punched. But this is not about white and black. It's about "new-school" policing and "old-school" police.

Let us assume, as claimed by Morse's lawyer, that Jackson grabbed and squeezed Morse's testicles. If that happened to you, what would you do?

One school of thought — call it old school — believes in the moral righteousness of hitting back. Phrases like "he got what he deserved" and "you reap what you sow" come to mind. If someone disrespects you and grabs your private parts? The old school says legal niceties be damned.

But the law is new school. The new school doesn't believe in hitting someone back. The new school says two wrongs don't make a right. If you find the whole concept of "disrespect" a bit bizarre, you're new school.

New-school police believe in cuffing suspects and writing solid reports.

Though we demand new-school behavior from our police, most police officers are firmly old school. In my police academy class, more than 70 percent of the recruits admitted, most often proudly, that as children they were physically disciplined with fists, belts, cords or some other method more severe than open-hand spanking on the behind. The new school calls this child abuse. The old school says it's parenting.

Old-school police believe that the disrespect-

(Peter Moskos, a doctoral candidate in sociology at Harvard University, worked two years as a Baltimore City police officer. His commentary originally appeared in *The Washington Post*.)



ful deserve a "good thumping."

After an aside about not being "politically correct," police will tell you of all kinds of people they would like to beat: a suspect who runs, a son who curses his mother, a man who rapes a woman, anyone who hurts a child. It's not about race. It's about respect.

Ironically, in the world of policing, most citizens encountered by police share old-school values. In our urban ghettos, perhaps the only thing uniting police, public and criminals is a belief that those who do bad things deserve to be physically punished.

I heard stories about the old days, not very long ago, when minor offenders were given a choice between going to jail and taking a hit or two. Most offenders happily chose an honorable "beat and release" over the indignity of a night in the city slammer.

Given difficult and often dangerous working

conditions, the overwhelming restraint exercised by police should be far more recognized and appreciated. The real surprise about police violence is just how rarely it happens.

Society, or at least influential parts of it, decided that police violence must stop. "It's strange," an officer assigned to desk duty told me. "When I started this job, everybody told me I was too nice. Now they say I'm too violent. But I haven't changed. That's how much this department has changed."

Police departments evolved. "Street justice" is no longer administered as standard procedure. Police officers are fired for unnecessary force.

Unfounded accusations destroy careers. And no officer wants to be on trial. Whether grudgingly or with relief, police officers understand that new-school rules are in effect. But effective new-school policing requires new-school police. Recruiting such police could take

*"If police departments treated their employees more like professionals, more professionals with new-school attitudes would join the police. Ideological diversity would change police culture from within."*

money — lots of it, and far more than cities have or taxpayers are willing to pay.

Fortunately, there's a better way. Many people are willing to work tough jobs for too little pay. Like teaching, policing has intrinsic value and provides the means to do good.

But too many potentially good police — precisely the new-school types less inclined to hit a handcuffed suspect — won't join an organization filled with Marine haircuts, snappy salutes and a six-month boot camp. Too few people with four-year college degrees and liberal upbringings want a job in a conservative organization with archaic grooming codes and bad hours.

While the hours won't change, the police organization can. Police departments must become diverse not just in terms of race and gender but in terms of ideology. Liberals make good police officers too.

What other civilian profession hides behind a conservative faux-military facade? What other occupation demands that you stand at attention every time a boss enters the room?

If police departments treated their employees more like professionals, more professionals with new-school attitudes would join the police. Ideological diversity would change police culture from within.

In the meantime, it does little good to be surprised, even shocked, when police smack a 16-year-old with a bad attitude. Donovan Jackson will not be the last person hit by police. Not as long as we demand new-school policing from old-school police.



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# Gun crimes are focus of "Safe Neighborhoods"

Continued from Page 1

Operation Ceasefire in Tulsa combines the aggressive prosecution of gun offenses found in similar initiatives, such as Project Exile in Richmond, Va., [see "People of the Year," Law Enforcement News, Dec. 15/31, 1999], with the type of re-entry programs laden with social services that are catching on around the country.

The program is being funded through a federal grant to U.S. Attorney David O'Meilia's office, but officials have applied for a subgrant to fund the creation of a "state arm" that would staff every gun crime in Tulsa County with representatives from the sheriff's office, police and federal agencies in the area, said District Attorney Tim Harris.

"The territorialism that may have existed in the past hopefully no longer exists," said Harris. "We're really sharing good communication and information with one another in an attempt to really make a significant difference and really take our neighborhoods back for the good people who live there."

In an interview with LEN, Harris said officials will be looking at those most likely to commit gun violence, such as offenders on parole and gang members.

"We're looking at intervention where we've identified some of the individuals who we think are on the course that will lead them either to the graveyard or the penitentiary," he noted. "We're trying to contact them, we are going to them with people from the community that they respect, pastors, community leaders, we're trying to get sports figures, including ex-gang members who have either done time or seen the error of their ways."

The program will offer to provide drug counseling, or help with obtaining a GED, said Harris, who spent five years prosecuting juvenile offenders. This part of the program, he said, is aimed at getting a message across to the "wannabes" that there is an alternative to violence.

The Eastern District of New York, which includes Brooklyn, Queens and Long Island, has been hammering out its own strategic plan on how to deal with gun violence in anticipation of receiving \$1.3 million in federal funding for its PSN program, said John Lenoir, the Eastern District's Administrative Assistant U.S. Attorney for Management and Operations.

"We've even developed a fairly good working relationship with the

Southern District and we've got a plan now to employ data from the police departments to provide a sort of ongoing, operationally relevant, evaluation with the Urban Institute," he told LEN. "They will be working with the prosecutors and the police departments to take the temperature of firearm violence and we'll be able to do an assessment of the effectiveness — or not — of the various initiatives."

So far, the Eastern District has received some money from the government for the meetings it has held with potential partners, including the Urban Institute, he said.

"Whether we get a nickel, I think we've come a long way in terms of just getting together and thinking about working together strategically as federal and local authorities," said Lenoir, whose office will coordinate with prosecutors in Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, Queens and Richmond counties. "We're going to look at the cases and work as a team with the local district attorneys," he said.

As an example of an effort that is already in place, Lenoir pointed to the work being done by a Kings County prosecutor who has been cross-designated as a special assistant U.S. Attor-

ney. The prosecutor has been working on a case involving the murder of two New York City police detectives during a gun buy on Staten Island.

"He's actually worked as a state prosecutor using our resources, the FBI, the ATF, and has been able to make a very successful case."

Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert Prettyman, the coordinator for Delaware's statewide Safe Neighborhoods program, told LEN that from September 2001 through June 2003 — the 22 months that its Operation Disarm has been in place — 108 defendants have been indicted on federal firearms charges. During the prior 22 months, just 21 indictments were handed down.

"That's over a 400-percent increase in the amount of federal firearms prosecution," he said. "To a large degree, this has been the result of the outstanding partnership relationship we have with our state attorney general's office."

A partnership has been formed that includes the attorney general's office, the U.S. Attorney, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the State Police, and police departments in Wilmington, Dover, Seaford and New Castle County. "It's been a very, very comprehensive partnership in which we aim to review and screen for prosecution purposes the firearms arrests in Delaware to see if there are possible federal prosecutions," said Prettyman.

Operation Disarm also focuses on "lie and deny" cases, in which those with a felony conviction seek to buy a firearm from a dealer by lying on the purchase application. There have been 13 federal indictments in such cases.

"The ATF agent who reviews incoming information on that has noticed a substantial decrease, so there is a deterrent effect going on here," Prettyman said.

As one of the latest cities to come under the Project Safe Neighborhoods umbrella, police in Stamford, Conn., can only base their expectations on past experience with federal intervention in gun prosecutions.

"Based on the past experiences we have had with federal authorities, which have turned some excellent arrests made by officers here into some extremely long-term incarcerations, we have very, very high hopes that the Safe Neighborhoods program will be a further benefit to our department," said Chief Louis DeCarlo.

There will be consultations involving police, federal agents, the U.S. Attorney's office and local prosecutors to review cases that have the potential to be tried in federal court, he told LEN. In some instances, the case will be split, with some aspects of it tried in the federal system and some by state courts.

As an example of how beneficial the initiative is, DeCarlo pointed to a recent case in which a person with a prior felony record was convicted and sentenced in federal court for simply possessing ammunition.

Stamford's involvement began this past spring. A few months earlier, the cities of Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport began their own initiatives. In June, the state's U.S. Attorney, Kevin O'Connor, said the government planned to expand the program beyond the four cities with a \$650,000 grant. Connecticut showed a 30-percent increase in firearms indictments during

## Court is in session

A criminal court for gun crimes has begun handling cases drawn from five New York City neighborhoods that have the heaviest concentrations of shootings.

The court, created in April, is expected to hear as many as 400 cases a year generated by the 67th, 73rd, 75th, 77th and 79th precincts in Brooklyn. A single judge and three prosecutors will handle all cases in which criminal possession of a handgun is the top charge. Under new rules, those cases must be disposed of within four months. The current standard in Brooklyn is six months.

"Now gun cases get mixed in with more serious and less serious cases and can fall between the cracks of the criminal courts," said Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg.

Providence, R.I., established the nation's first gun court in 1994. According to the federal Office of Justice Programs, gun cases there are handled far more quickly and result more often in prison sentences.

the first year.

An advertising campaign — one of the hallmarks of the program — is being launched as well. Public service announcements will be recorded by members of the R&B group Jagged Edge and the Grammy-nominated rapper Nas.

A sampling of the various programs initiated by local jurisdictions under the Safe Neighborhoods umbrella includes:

¶ An ad campaign highlighted by defense attorney Johnnie Cochran telling would-be gun offenders "Not even I can you off" was unveiled in Philadelphia in August. City buses will also carry posters bearing the slogan: "Think Protecting Your Turf With a 9mm is Tough? Try Doing it from a Federal Prison." The program has been credited by the U.S. Attorney's office with a 30-percent drop in shootings over the past year in Reading, and a dramatic drop in armed robberies in Lancaster.

¶ Richmond police teamed up with ATF agents in August for the first of what will be called "Exile Patrols." The city's Project Exile is a key component of Safe Neighborhoods in Virginia, and has served as a role model for many of the initiatives in other locations.

¶ Wilmington, Del., received a \$170,000 grant for the Operation Disarm Support Foundation which will fund its advertising campaign. Its PSN program, Operation Disarm, has led to the indictments of 108 people over the past two years, and 68 convictions on federal firearms charges. A simple equation will appear on billboards: "Drugs + Gun = Federal Prison," "Felon + Gun = Federal Prison," and "Gun Crime = Federal Crime."

¶ Federal prosecutors in South Florida said in June that they were committed to prosecuting at least 100 dangerous gun offenders under the region's Safe Neighborhoods program. Twenty computers will be distributed to local departments by the ATF to help them trace firearms and speed the initial stages of the investigation.

## Headlines are not enough

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**Law Enforcement News**

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# Reports on Houston PD lab are damning

Although a grand jury found no evidence that criminal wrongdoing had taken place at the Houston police crime lab's troubled DNA unit, the panel refused to let officials off the hook in a report issued on Aug. 1, which concluded that their failure to take action after learning of problems at the facility constituted ethic and moral violations.

The report was one of two concerning the lab which that city and police officials received that month. The other, from the National Forensic Science Technology Center, found that although the lab could reopen within the next year, it would first have to install a variety of safeguards to prevent a recurrence of its previous problems.

A scathing audit by the state Department of Public Safety and the Tarrant County Medical Examiner's Office led the HPD to close the lab last December. According to the audit's findings, the facility's staff was poorly trained and kept shoddy records. In addition, the physical condition of the lab — specifically, a leaky roof — led to the contamination of samples. [See LEN, Feb. 28, 2003.]

Two top officials resigned in June rather than be fired, and five employees were suspended. The DNA section leader, who had retired, had a recommendation placed in his file that he not be rehired.

Defense attorneys and Harris County's 22 criminal court judges first called for an independent investigation, asking that District Attorney Chuck Rosenthal step aside and that a special prosecutor be appointed. Rosenthal declined, saying his office continued to investigate problems at the crime lab.

Each of the judges who had received a request for a court of inquiry passed on materials to each of five grand juries impaneled in May. Two of the grand juries chose to investigate the problems. The second has asked that its term be extended until Oct. 29.

"Our investigation was conducted by a diverse group of citizens and taxpayers concerned with finding the truth in what led circumstances to become so deplorable in the crime lab, how an innocent person could have been imprisoned, and conversely, how the guilty could walk free," the grand jury wrote.

The closing of the lab and the sus-

picion that there could be prison inmates who were unfairly convicted on the basis of faulty DNA testing prompted the review of more than 1,300 cases processed by the lab. Prosecutors have ordered retests in 370 of those cases. In the 43 retested thus far, at least three have turned up possible problems with the original lab analysis. One retest led to the release of a prisoner, Josiah Sutton, who had been convicted of rape.

In another case due for retesting, DNA evidence processed by the lab and used against a man who pleaded guilty to rape now shows no sign of male DNA, according to the Harris County D.A.'s office.

The inmate, 37-year-old Jerry Gale Barefield, was convicted in 2000 and sentenced to two years in prison for the sexual assault of a 16-year-old girl.

Among the recommendations made by the National Forensic Science Technology Center, an organization retained by the city to assess the unit, were that it needs to earn accreditation and hire a strong manager [see sidebar]. The department should also increase the lab's training budgets, and create positions

for quality assurance and competency tests for its current employees.

The lab suffered from poor leadership and a "hands-off approach by the command staff, laboratory director and DNA supervisor," the report noted.

Under a new state law, all forensic labs must be accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Di-

rectors by 2005. The report includes a roadmap for the department on how it can achieve that goal.

"We should start working towards processing DNA in-house," Mayor Lee P. Brown told *The Houston Chronicle*. "If we follow the road map before us, we will make our crime lab one that really works."

## Lab accreditation is no piece of cake

Any law enforcement agency seeking accreditation of its forensic laboratory should understand that it is embarking on a process that will be lengthy, arduous, and most of all, expensive.

The eventual accreditation of the Houston Police Department's lab by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors-Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLAD-LAB) was a key recommendation made by the National Forensic Science Technology Center in its report on the facility this summer.

The NFSTC only accredits DNA labs, while the larger ASCLAD-LAB is the body that accredits all of the nation's public-sector crime labs. Not all states require accreditation, but Texas will, under a new state law that says the process must be completed by September 2005.

ASCLAD-LAB is a separate entity from the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, but it is made up of members of the group who represent accredited laboratories, according to Paul Ferrara, director of the Virginia Division of Forensic Science and a former chairman of the accreditation board.

"Hopefully, one day it will be all one in the same," he said in an interview earlier this year with *Law Enforcement News*. "At last count, I believe we were approaching 200 of the labs out of some 350 that [have been] accredited."

Its standards are essentially those established for DNA labs by the FBI and required for inclusion in Codis, the bureau's DNA network, under the 1994 DNA Identification Act. Accreditation is highly recommended, said Ferrara.

"A laboratory that is participating either on a grant program administered by the National Institute of Justice, or part of the combined DNA index system, has to adhere to those standards and those standards require an audit" by either ASCLAD-LAB or the NFSTC, Ferrara said. "Quite frankly, even if you didn't want federal money or be part of Codis, it seems to me the courts would be pretty rough on a lab that didn't adhere to those standards, that couldn't demonstrate that they adhere to those standards."

The process begins with the submission of extensive policies, procedures and documents describing the operation of the laboratory, said Ferrara. All of the material is reviewed and a team is assembled based on the size of the

facility. It took an 18-member team, he said, to inspect Virginia's four labs during the course of a week.

In September, the Arkansas Crime Laboratory in Little Rock was told that ASCLAD-LAB would begin its inspection within 90 days. The facility had been preparing for the visit for over two years, and even had an independent inspector review the 69,000-square-foot space to make sure it complied with the group's rules.

Jim Clark, the Arkansas lab's director, told *The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette* that while the state's lab has not been touched by the type of scandal that hit Houston, still, "you get a queasy feeling in the pit of your stomach when you see these things happening at other laboratories."

"You kind of go through a mental checklist to see if you are guilty of any of those things," he said. "We've been striving for a long time to make sure we are doing it right."

Full inspections are conducted every five years, and audits every other year. Examiners are also tested for proficiency annually. In the case of labs where DNA identifications are performed, an additional audit is required every other year, and their examiners tested twice a year.

For a large facility, such as Virginia's, the cost of accreditation can run into the mid-five figures, said Ferrara, including the amount needed to get the lab up to the necessary standards. Maintenance can cost anywhere from \$10,000 to \$14,000. With most labs being no larger than one of Virginia's regional facilities, he said, the maintenance fee would probably range from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Every five years, however, there would be the actual cost of the inspection, including air fare, lodgings, and per diem for the inspectors. Ferrara estimated that at \$15,000.

"It's really quite expensive, but the cost depends on the number of analysts in the laboratory. So much of it is really volunteers from accredited laboratories that do the inspections after being trained," he said. "If it was strictly private, it would be almost prohibitively expensive."

In Arkansas, the process is costing approximately \$22,000, which will be covered by a federal grant. Recertification for the facility is estimated to cost \$5,000.

## Rx for LAPD: New "corporate" approach needed for 21st century

The Los Angeles Police Department needs to adopt a new vision of professionalism based on the principles of responsibility, expertise and "corporateness," or a shared sense of service and standards, if it wants to upgrade its performance to comply with the conditions set by a 2001 federal consent decree.

The conclusion is based on the findings of a \$350,000 study released in August by RAND, a Santa Monica, Calif.-based think tank commissioned by the city to assess the department's training under a provision of the consent agreement.

During a nine-month period between July 2002 and March 2003, researchers conducted interviews with commanders, officers and community members, and reviewed the LAPD's written educational materials and protocols. It focused on instruction in five critical areas: use of force, search and seizure, arrest procedures, community policing and diversity awareness. What it found was that while there was an abundance of content and guidance in the curriculum, the training lacked synchronization.

"We found few problems with the content of recruit and continuing education courses, but the artificial manner of presenting the material actively works against understanding how the five topic areas are interrelated in day-to-day operations," the study reported. The appropriate measure of success should not be counted in hours, it added, but in the effectiveness of officers in the field applying those skills.

In its report "Training the 21st Century Police Officer: Redefining Police Professionalism for the Los Angeles Police Department," RAND suggested that the agency adopt a corporate mentality that would serve as a mechanism for integrating training. The report said the LAPD has been relying on outdated notions of professionalism forged during the 1950s and 1960s that stress tech-

nical proficiency and authority.

A new corporate approach would also help the agency to communicate a unified message to its officers, according to the study. When this does not occur, it "creates a dangerous vacuum that individuals fill with their own interpretations of proper behavior," said Russell Glenn, who authored the study. "A clearly, consistently articulated, unifying professional ethic will help considerably in meeting these aims," he noted.

Of the three components, "corporateness" is the concept that requires instilling an understanding of professional duty into new recruits, and ensuring that they reach a minimum level of expertise before being admitted onto the force. Responsibility, the second principle, refers to a sense that officers are responsible to an increasingly diverse society. "Much like physicians must place the needs of their patients over their needs," the report said, "police officers must be dedicated to the needs of their communities."

The third component, expertise, includes areas such as interpersonal and verbal communications. "Department training in turn should not only help recruits become officers, but also constantly educate police at every echelon beyond their graduation from the academy," said the report.

Researchers also made a number of recommendations for redefining the agency's professional ethos, including the creation of a "lessons-learned" office based on similar programs found in the military. Its mission would be to identify lessons learned by a few and swiftly move them out to the entire department, such as knowledge of a new weapon used by criminals or innovative ways to communicate with new immigrants.

Restructuring of the agency's training group was recommended to allow the centralization of functions such as educational planning, training and re-

tention of instructors, as well as the most efficient use of training resources.

The study also said that elements of community-oriented policing and diversity awareness training models should be integrated throughout the LAPD's training. All training courses, it said, should help officers identify problems on the beat; use the problem-solving model, and demonstrate in-depth analysis of problems, including an understanding of environmental influences on crime.

"The department should enhance its existing partnerships with the community to strengthen the impact of training," the report said.

Other recommendations include the introduction and maintenance of high standards in every aspect of LAPD training and the development of programs on use of force, search and seizure and arrest procedures to make sure they reach current standards of excellence.

While agreeing with many of the recommendations made by the study, Assistant Chief George Gascon, who heads the LAPD's Support Services Division, questioned how an underfinanced, understaffed agency could overcome these deficiencies.

"We were expecting a kind of Thomas Guide approach to this process while taking into consideration our operational realities," he told *The Daily News of Los Angeles*. "Unfortunately, that report doesn't get to that level of detail. It just give you a very lofty, a very great concept we all agree upon."

According to Glenn, RAND researchers who studied departments in New York and Miami, as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, found similar problems in leadership and training.

"In the realm of training, the challenges the LAPD faces were in many cases shared by other major city police departments in the United States," he said.



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**“Not  
even  
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get  
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off!”**

Celebrity defense attorney Johnnie Cochran is part of the nationwide effort to foster safer neighborhoods by making a federal case out of gun crimes. **Page 1.**

## **Old-school cops in a new-school world:**

A former Baltimore cop looks atn oversized impediment to professionalized policing. **Forum, Page 9.**

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### ***What They Are Saying:***

**“Our chief, who’s in his mid-50s and runs three to four miles a day, he can run circles around a whole lot of 21-year-olds who’ve applied.”**

— Chattanooga Police Department spokesman Ed Buice, addressing concerns about age and fitness levels, as the department considers lifting its age ceiling of 39 to attract more recruits (Story, Page 1.)